MEDICAL.

HOME

Faculty.

dis eases arising from malarious cause

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1870.

The Bulletin.

From the Address of Democratic Congressmen Let there be no dissensions about minor matters; no time lost in discussion of dead events; no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling; no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS. FOR CONGRESS -- STATE-AT-LARGE. WEN. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON. Of Jefferson Chanty.

OUR STATE THEASURER, CHARLES RIDGLEY. of Sangamon County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTUC-

CHARLES PEINE.

FOR PRESTENTIARY COMMISSIONER, (LONG. GER, PRANCEN T. BHERMAN,

FOR PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONER, (SHORT TRAM. THORAS REDNOND,

POR CONGRESS XILITH DISTRICT. COL. JOHN M. CHERS, of White Co. FOR WENATORS, IST DISTRICT. s. K. Grison, of Gallatin County. PHOMAS A. E. HOLCOMB, of Union Co FOR REPRESENTATIVE -IST DISTRICT. H. WATSON WEBB.

> ALEXANDER B. IRVIN. FOR CORONER.

JOHN H. GOSSMAN.

Soloyon says, in the Proverbs. "He that hateth gifts shall live." "He "that receiveth gifts overthroweth judg-"ment." But Grant also is a ruler. Grant loveth gifts. He receiveth gifts. But he is "reticent." He promulgateth not Proverbs. Who shall decide, when Grant and Solomon disagree?

Tun edium of tariff exactions has been able to turn the political scale in five Pennsylvania districts, where all the other corruption and misrule of Radicalism had failed. Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Gilfillan and Donley, though unlike Covode and five or six others, they were not repudiated by their own nominating conventions, have been repudiated by the people, and ocratic representatives out in favor of for that amount. their defeated opponents. Morrell, the On yesterday morning, 26th inst., the over Armstrong is 22. Need we add cord the seats to their fairly defeated conscious. friends? Scarcely.

Plain Words.

IS THE PRESIDENT THE MASTER OR SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE ?

Presidental Interference a Election.

The Missouri Democrat, one of the ablest and most influential Republican papers in the United States, thus openly and deservedly rebukes President Grant for his attempt, by a use of patronage at his command, to control the election in Missouri:

The removal of Mr. Felix Coste from the office of Surveyor, solely because he was known to sympathize with one Republican ticket rather than another, in a State election, brings very squarely before the people the question has the President the right to use federal patronage for such purposes. We maintain that interference of the President in favor of one wing and against another in the party to which he owes his power, is a performance absolutely without a precedent in the history of the country, except in the shameful administration of Buchanan, whose attempt to crush Douglas Democrats was not such crush Douglas Democrats was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment. But we go farther, and maintain that the attempt to centrol a State election by federal patronage is a flagrant abuse of power, and an act of usurpation which cannot be too promptly or emphatically re-buked by the people. Moreover, we main-tain that this gross abuse of power ought to convince the people of the necessity of sup-porting the principal enunciated in the sixth resolution of the Brown platform, namely:

6 That the safety of Republican instituents demands a thorough reform of the civil service of the government by which ability and moral worth shall be established as the essential qualifications for office and the corruption and demoralizing influence of what is euphoniously called Government patronage shall be re-moved from our political life.

In sharp centrast with this resolution is the one offered by Bread-and-butter Fox, and adopted by the McClurg convention. which reads thus:

8 That the Radicals of Missouri heartily indorso the administration of U. S. Grant as President of the United States, the successful soldier, the devoted patriot, the faithful friend, and the incorruptible man. His statesman ship is advancing his name already as the greatest name of history and we announce him as our candidate for the next President.

the next President.

For this piece of sickish flattery, the man who offered is rewarded by appointment to the piace made vacant by the removal of Mr. Coste. Here, then, is an issue definitely made. Shall public offices be used to reward those who favor, and punsh those who are supposed not to favor the elections, and to sustain one element in the dominant party and crush another? Or shall they be filled with regard to the ability and fitness of applicants, so that the corruption and demoralizing influence of what is suphonionally called Government patronage shall be removed from

our political life."

Which of these doctrines meets the approval of the people? We make the appeal not to Missouri alone. Other States are interested equally. It has become a question of national importance, whether the civil service of the government shall be used merely as a machine for controlling State elections, and for re-electing a President, or purified and purged of this

orrupting and demoralizing tendency. Upon that question we ask a verdict of the people. Those in Missouri who think that State elections ought to be controlled by Presidential dictation, will vote for McClung. Those who think that a President has no business to dictate to the people of this State, and grossly abuses his sower when he interfores to layor one Republican element and oppose another, will tell him of his error, with all the frankness and pluck of free men, by voting for B. Gratz Brown. Let the majority decide whether we elect a President to be our master, or a servent of the people.

The Donahue Affidavits.

A RADICAL MASKED BATTERY EX-POSED.

Radical Falsehoods Squelched-Donahue's First Affidavit Sustained-The Proof that his Counter Affidavit was Procured by a Resort to Coercion and Other Infamous Means-Subornation of Perjury Put Upon Radical Shoulders-Read, and be Convinced. Brodie. Hear them :

On Friday last, the BULLETIN published the affidavit of Mathew Donahue, Democrats elected. Cessna's majority charging that, on the 15th day of Januhad been considerable, and he had the ary, 1865, he had been entired by fair new support of a thousand negroes. promises of Munn to culist as a substi-He, however, had to suffer the addi- tute in the gunboat service; that he had tional burden of his shameful dishon- been promised by Munn \$300; that esty, as a member of the election com- he had never received the money, and mittee of the House in thrusting Dems that he had entered suit against Munn

iron master and Bessemer steel monop. Cairo Sun published a counter affidavit olist, was beaten with his majority last from Donahue, in which he asserts that election of 1004. So Armstrong, who he has no knowledge of having signed had a majority of 2028. B. F. Myer's the affidavit referred to; that Munn majority over Cessna is 13. R. M. does not owe him one cent, and did not Spear's majority over Bessemer Morrell, on the day of the date of said affidavit; is 11, and Henry Sherwood's majority that to his knowledge no suit has been entered by him against Munn for any that these three elections are to be con- sum of money; and that on the day of tested? Need we further add that an the date of his first affidavit, he was in unscrupulous Radical majority will ac: a state of intoxication and entirely un-

> Taking the cou ter affidavit as a text. the Sun, in a great display of head letter, charges "the lesser lights of the Demoeraey of Pulaski county with a resort to perjury and subornation of 'perjury"-with having plyed Donahue with strong drink until he was totally unconscious of what he was doing. when he was induced to make the first affidavit.

The Isspes Raised.

From this statement of the ease, it will be seen that several points of issue have been raised between the Demoerats and the Radicals, which may be stated as follows:

1. Was Donahue intoxicated and unconscious at the time he made the first affidavit? The Radicals affirm ; the Democrats deny.

2. Was the second affidavit obtained in a fair and honorable manner, or by undue influences and duress.? The Radicals say the means were fair; the Democrats deny.

3. Is the truth in the first or second affidavit? The Democrats affirm the truth of the first affidavit; the Radicals deny.

The First Issue.

And now, as to the first issue. assert, that Donahue was neither drunk nor unconscious when he made the first affidavit. In proof of this assertion, we propose to introduce reputable wit- fact that he had commenced suit against tion when he took the second oath connesses. And first, we call Henry Munn for bounty money due him, and tradicting his first? 'He shed tears,

laski county before whom the affidavit was made, and whose word is as good as his bond. He says:

KRUMSICK'S AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, E. B. Watkins, County Clerk of the county sforesaid, Henry Krumsick, who being duly sworn, on his oath says that, on the 20th day of October, Mathew Donahue was sworn to a statement, by him the said Henry Krumsick, as Deputy Circuit Clerk, to the following tenor and effect:

Mound City, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1870. After Mound City Journal; DEAR SIR — My attention has just been alled to a certain communication which lately appeared in your paper charging Dan Munn, Radical candidate for Congrees, with being sugaged during the last war in the substitute business at Cairo, and Mr. Munn's private denial of this charge, Now, as a matter of fact. I hereby certify that, on the 15th day of January, 1865, I was a youth, only 19 years old, and was enticed by the fair promises etc., of aid Mr. Munn, as a substitute into the gunboat service in the Mississippi squad-ron, he promising at the time to pay me \$300 to serve one year for a drafted friend. We together went down to the receiving hip at Calco, and there I was duly end, and have since served out my time and received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Muan has never paid me the amount

omised, and after repeated dunnings I have entered suit against him in the Pulaski county Circuit Court. tain justice, Mr. Munn will be compelled to pay over to me the amount he has so

long withheld and which is honestly due me. MATTHEW DONARUE. That the said statement and affidavit Krumsick, deputy clerk as aforesaid, with the signature already attached, and that when thereunto questioned the said Donahue declared that the signature was his, and that he was thereupon duly sworn to vit. The said Henry Krumsick, deputy clerk as aforesaid, further deposes, that, at the time of taking said oath, the said Donabus was neither unconscious nor intoxicated, but was in full po-session of all his mental facul-

ties, and talked freely and ra-tionally about the matters and things contained in said affida-vit and statement, and other topics, tien brings us to the second issue:

HENRY KRUMSICK. Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pa-Subscribed and sworn to before this 20th day of October, 1870. E. B. WATKINS, Co. CFk.

This, we think, is very straightforward evidence; but we are not left of this assertion, we point to the fact alone with it, and call, as the next wit- that, at the time of making the counter nesses, Oscar Price, deputy sheriff of affidavit, he was excited, frightened,

therewith, now we state as a fact, and do hereby certify, that we were present in the Clerk's office on the 20th last, at the time he entered suit and made said affidavit, and to him.

duly and entirely sober previously and at the time aforesaid, and without any solicitation whatever, acknowledged his signature and insisted that everything stated by him was strictly true, and afterwards to divers others reterated his statement as aforesais

OSCAR F. PRICE. Deputy Sheriff Pulaski county, JAMES BRODIE, H. G. CARTER.

State of librois, Pulaski County, es.

This day personally appeared before me
E. B. Watkins, Clerk of the County Court of said county, Oscar F. Price, H. G. Caror and James Brodie, residents of said ounty, whom I know to be credible persons, and who severally subscribed and swore to the truth of the foregoing state-

Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 26th day of October, A. D. 1870. E. B. WATKINS,

County Clerk. But, even this is not all of the testimony on this point. In his statement made at the Athenceum last night, James Brodie said ;

BRODIE'S STATEMENT,

In Mound City, on the 22d day of this month, I was going down towards the cars and I met Mathew Donahue, who had just come in on the train. I said "helio! Mat, where are you going? He said "I'm going down to Henry Carter's; I'm going to sue Munn for that \$200," I said 'all right; I'll go with you.

Mr. Donahue was entirely sober when I met him. We went into no saloon; but when the papers were prepared we went into the Circuit Clerk soffice. Mr. Krum-sick, the deputy clerk, says to Mr. Dona-bre with the control of the contro hue, "is the signature to this paper that says that D. W. Munn owes you \$200 bounty money, etc., your signature?" Mr. Donahue says "yes, and its true that Mr. Munn owes me the money." Mr. Donahue

own personal knowledge. Now, here is evidence that, before the taking of the oath, and contempos raneously with the act, Donahue was sober, and was conscious of the full force of his conduct. But this is not all. After making the affidavit and instituting suit against Munn. Donahue spoke to several citizens, publishing the

Krumsick, deputy circuit clerk of Pu- that he was sober when he made the statementa Read : MILLOI APPIDAVIT OF DONIGAN.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

tate of Itinois, Pulaski County. w.s. Personally appeared before me, E. B. Watkins, County Clerk of the county aforesaid, John Donigan, who, being duly sworn says, that he was a passenger on board the car of the Mound City railroad, on the morning of Friday, Oct. 21st, and heard Mathew Donahue declare that he had, on the day previous, commenced suit against D. W. Munn for money due him the suid Donahue as a substitute put in the service by D. W. Menn.

The deponent further states that the said

Donahue was duly sober, was entirely rafinal, and fully conscious of what he was talking about. Further the deponent saith not. JOHN DONIGAN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of October, 1870.

E. B. WATKINS, County Clerk. And here is more evidence on the same point. Read it:

RITE'S APPIDAVIT State of Illinois, Pulasks County, ss.

conductor on the Mound City Railroad, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that, on Friday morning, between 12 and 1 o clock, October 21st, 1870, he heard Mathew Donahue declare that on the day previous he had instituted suit in the Puski Circuit Court against Munn and Munn for a sum of money promised to and withheld from him by said Munn; and deponent states that the said Donnhue; at the time of making said statement was sober and entirely rational. Further de-penent saith not. FRANK E. RITE.

Gonductor M. G. R. R.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
26th day of October, A. D. 1870.
E. B. WATKINS, County Cirk; The Second Issue.

We might produce a page of such testimony, but what we have given is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind that Donahue "was not drunk but "duly sober and conscious." The wit-

re-ses are all of unimpeachable veracity. Why, then, did he swear as he did have no doubt the young man was tam- get snything for putting Donahue in. He pered with-threatened with loss of employment-paid! And, in support Pulaski county, H. G. Carter and James
Brodie. Hear them:

THE PRICE-PRODIE-CARTER APPIDAVIT.

Enter Cairo Bulliana

Dear Six—Concerning a statement purporting to be a dealed by Mathew Donahue that he had entered suit against Daniel

Munn for bounty withheld and an affidavit made by said Donahue of facts connected that when he could not one of facts connected that when he could not one is that when he could not one is the second of them.

Summing Up.

Here is the whole case; and the evidence shows, that Brodie took Donahue that when he could not one is that when he could not one is that when he could not one is the second to think that I was in somo-way fresponsible. He spoke frequently about the \$200 that Munn had held back on him, and finally concluded to sue for it. He spoke about suing Munn often before Munn was a candidate for Congress.

Summing Up.

Here is the whole case; and the evidence shows, that Brodie took Donahue that when he could not one is the second of it, and the control of the second of th employment, he would make a clean breast and tell who had tampered with

> Now, as we wish to be fortified as we go along, we ask attention to the following affidavit of Henry Krumick, showing Donahue's condition when, brought into Mound City like a culprit in the burgy of his Radical employer, he swore away his veracity and proved himself a pitiful, perjured wretch. Read again:

KRUMSICK'S APPIDAVIT. are of Illinois, Polaski County, se.

Henry Krumslek on his oath states, that on the 22d day of October, the said Mathew Donahne, (who was then, and as deponent believes is now, in the employ of Joseph Stivers who is known to be a Railcal) appeared in the office of A. Shoyer, in Mound City, to take and subscribe an affilavit contradicting the matters and things set forth in his affidavit of the 20th instant and when said Donahue recognized the said mount HE BURST INTO TEARS, and that after subscribing the said "counter affidavit" he continued to shed tears, and that then and there the said deponent called time, he has been carefully kept from the existence turnished by the conduct and bearing of said Donahue that HE WAS ACTING UNDER DURESS. FEAR OR UNDUE INFLUENCE. And further description of the facts surrounding his conduct. ponent saith not.

HENRY KRUMSICK. Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pulaski County. Subscribed and sworn to before me this

26th day of October, 1870. E. B. WATKINS, Co. CFk But here is more of the same kind of testimony. Mr. Kirk, who was present at the sacrifice of Donahue, makes oath have our hearty congratulations. es follows :

KIRK'S AFFIDAVIT.

State of Illinois, Puloski County. s.s. Munn owes me the money. Mr. Donahue then held up his hand and was sworn to the papers. Now I say most positively, that all this time Mr. Donahue was duly sober, all this time Mr. Donahue was duly sober, had not been in a saloon after his arrival in town and before he swore, and knew per-fectly well what he was doing. This is that town Matthew Donahue in his buggy, and truth about this matter, as I know of my afterward when he made a statement be-fore A. Schoyer, N. P., and states that SAID DONAHUE SEEMED VERY MUCH FRIGHTENED, ORYING AND SHEDDING TEARS ALL THE TIME, AND LEFT TOWN WITH SAID STIVERS IMMEDIATELY IN VERY MUCH DISTRESSED CON-

THOMAS B. KIRK. Subscribed and sworn to before methis 26th day of Oct., A. D. 1870. E. B. WATKINS, County Clerk.

Why was Donahue in such trepida-

scemed very much excited, and, in the language of Kirk, "left town with Stivers" his Radical employer, "in very much distressed condition." These facts point to the conclusion that undue influences were brought to bear upon him, and that he actually perjured himself in the interest of Radicalism. And subsequent declarations of Donahue and other facts go to sustain this conclusion. At Mounds Junction Donahue told Dwyer and Cain that all he wanted was an opportunity to explain his conduct and publish the facts connected with his immulation by the Radicals-to unbosom himself, and, in so far as possible, excuse his perjury. More, too; since that hour he bus been kept from the approach of Democrats—has been permitted to talk with no member of the Democratic party. Can there be any doubt that he has been acting under duress? The fact that the truth is in the first affidavit, and not in the second, establishes this fact beyond controversy.

Third Issue.

But here arises the third issue: "Is

Indial discuss arising from malarious causes and all discuss arising from malarious causes and all discuss arising from malarious causes.

St. Lonis, Mo. July 18th, 1870.

St. Lonis, Mo. July 18th, 1870.

Messrs, JAMES A. JACKSON & CO.—Gention of the control of the various components the value of the various components to compliment you upon the happy combinations of remeilad agents which constitute much that it is not combined to the value of the Personally appeared before me the un-party. Can there be any doubt that be County of aforesaid, Frank E. Bite, he has been acting under duress? The

But here arises the third issue: "Is the truth in the first or second affidavit." We will let James Brodie, a soldier of the late war, who lost his right armat Donelson, answer this question. In his personal statement, made before the people of Cairo, at the meetlast night, Brodie said :

After leaving the army I did a little in the way of substitute business myself. Early in the Winter of 1865 I brought Mathew Donahue to the office of Mr. D. W. Munn in Cairo, and asked him how much he would pay. He said he would pay Donahue \$300 and give me \$100. Mr. Munn took Donahue in a room and said he would rather I wouldn't come Mr. Donahue was then accepted and Mr. Munn took him on board the receiving hip. Mr. Munn said he didn't have the Was the second affidavit obtained in money to pay me then, but would pay me in a day or two. I called on him next a fair and honorable manner, or by time I came to Cairo, and he paid me undue influences and duress? We twenty dollars, saying that it was out of said, if I get anything for putting him in I will pay you the balance. He never paid me the balance. I met Donahue frequentiy after he got out of the service. He said Mr. Munn had paid him only one hundred dollars, and that as I had put him in the service he seemed to think that I was in

made by sid Donahue of facts connected that, when he could get away into better to Munn's substitute office, in 1865; that Munn promised Brodie \$100 which he never paid; that he promised Donahue \$300; that Donahue said, since his discharge from the service, he had not been paid; that he told Brodie, be fore Munn became a candidate for Con gress, that he would sue for the money due to him; that he did sue, making affidavit at the time that Munn had withheld the bounty money wrongfully that at the time of making the affidavit and commencing the suit he was sober and conscious of his acts; that after making the affidavit and commencing the suit, he told sandry citizens that he had done so; that, at the time of mak ing the counter affidavit, he shed tears was very much excited, and deported himself very much like a man acting under duress; that, after making the counter affidavit, he told citizens in effect, that he had sworn to an untruthful statement; and that, since that time, he has been carefully kept from the approach of any Democrat, and has not been permitted to make a statement

With these facts before us, we are forced to the conclusion, that, to cover up the iniquity of their candidate for Congress, the Radicalshave been guilty of subornation of perjury. If they can find any comfort in contemplating this freesistible truth, they are welcome and

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Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1870.

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JOS. E. LYNCH, M. D. Dr. DRAKE McDOWELL, late President of the Missouri Medical College, unfer date of July 18th, 1870, authorizes us to say, he has examined the formula for the preparation of the "Home Bitters," and finds it composed of the most valuable vegetable from known to the Pharmacopeia. The combination he regards as excellent, and the process of manufacture such as to derive from the ingredients the full strength of their valuable properties. He further says: "You may refer to me as undorsing the 'Home Bitters' as a mild anti-periodle stimulant, of great value in missmatic regions." HISTORY OF THE PURCHASE.

Proceedings of Missouri.

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Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Homespatic College of Missouri. STRATTON& BIRD

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